

# DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION  
**SECRET**

PROCESSING

TO

Chief SR

INFO.

Chief WE

COS, Frankfurt

FROM

SUBJECT

REDWOOD/PSYCH

Background Material on STASHYNSKI Trial

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

DIE 40757

BRUS

1. Attached please find a brief background article written by the undersigned on the reason why the Soviet government mounted the assassinations of Lev REBET and Stepan BANDERA in Munich. News articles which have appeared on 7 and 8 October in the German press omit adequate explanations of the Soviet motive behind these killings. The Life article commits the same mistake.

2. In Brussels this article plus that of Life will be passed to ☐ or the ☐ for use in La Libre Belgique or Le Soir.

3. Please note that the transliteration of STASHYNSKI's name is a recognizable garble of the American system. (The correct official U.S. Government transliteration would STASHYNSKIY.) It is noted that STASHYNSKI is the transliteration used in French, STASCINSKI in Italian and STASCHYNSKI in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Attachment:

Article as above

Distribution:

- 2 - WE w/att
- 2 - SR w/att
- 1 - Frankfurt w/att
- 1 - ☐ w/att
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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CROSS REFERENCE TO

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
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CLASSIFICATION  
**SECRET**

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The USSR reverted to a method of solving political problems which was quite familiar during the Stalin regime.

This same assassination tactic against Ukrainian leaders has been used twice previously in this century in cities closer to Ukraine than Munich, but the result was to strengthen rather than to weaken the desire of Ukrainians to get rid of what the Russians consider to be a Russian extension of their territory. One of these assassinations occurred in Paris in 1921 and the second in Rotterdam in 1938. Simon Petliura, who led the Ukrainians to three years of nominal independence after World War I, was shot in Paris, but even there he was considered so dangerous that he had to be shot down at the corner of Rue Cassini and Rue St. Michel by a Soviet assassin. Evhen Konovalets led the Ukrainian nationalist underground movement from 1921 until he was hanged a time-bomb in Rotterdam by a certain Vilukh, who rose eventually to the rank of general in the Soviet secret police, thanks to his success as an assassin. Since Konovalets' death, the number of political murders has increased the determination of Ukrainians to have revenge. It is estimated that the Soviet Union would not have been able to have won the war by any other way in Europe if it was not for the help of the Ukrainians.

Now that the people about these murders are public knowledge, the Soviet government has again used an obvious miscalculation which will certainly further increase Ukrainian resentment of Moscow's domination and will to overthrow it.